

89

American Research Center In Egypt, Inc.

NEWSLETTER



NUMBER EIGHTY - NINE

SPRING 1974

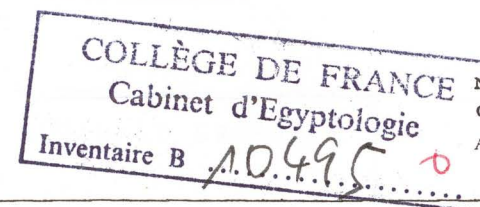
Twenty Nassau St.
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
United States of America

No. 2 Kasr el Dubbara
Garden City, Cairo
Arab Republic of Egypt

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

INCORPORATED

20 NASSAU STREET
PRINCETON, N. J. 08540
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TELEPHONE: 609-921-3797



NO. 2 KASR EL DOUBARA
GARDEN CITY, CAIRO
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

NEWSLETTER NUMBER EIGHTY-NINE

SPRING 1974

CONTENTS

	Page
Sir Archibald Creswell 1879-1974	1
Christopher Thoron 1930-1974	2
Notes from Princeton	3
Works in Egyptology Currently in Progress	6
Special Announcement	19
Archaeological and Geological Investigation in the Egyptian Sahara: The 1974 Season	20
by Fred Wendorf, Romuald Schild, Vance Haynes, Rushdi Said, Achilles Gautier, and Michael Kobusiewicz	
Late Egyptian Features in Middle Kingdom Non-Literary Inscriptions	28
by David P. Silverman	
Notes on Activities in Egypt	30
The Center's Guest Book	32

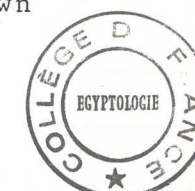
The Newsletter is published quarterly; subscription rate, \$5 per year; edited by the Directors assisted by Jean Whitten. All opinions expressed by authors are those of the authors themselves and do not reflect ARCE policy or endorsement.

ARCE Membership Dues (Include Newsletter and Journal of ARCE):

Individual	\$ 15
Student	10
Research Supporting (Institutions).....	2500
Institutional	500

President	John A. Wilson
Vice-President	Morroë Berger
Treasurer	R. Bayly Winder
Secretary and U.S. Director	Lily M. Brown
Cairo Director	John Dorman

CABLE ADDRESS: ARCE, PRINCETON



SIR ARCHIBALD CRESWELL

1879 - 1974

On April 8 Sir Archibald Creswell, Honorary Vice President of the ARCE and one of the world's greatest authorities on Islamic architecture and craftsmanship, died in a nursing home in London at the age of 95. His health had been failing for the past two years.

Keppel Archibald Cameron Creswell was born in London in 1879 and educated at Westminster School and the City and Guilds Technical College. He first visited Cairo in 1906. After World War I, in which he served as a staff captain in the RAF, he was seconded to the military government of Syria and to Palestine as Inspector of Monuments, 1919-20. He then settled in Cairo, where he lived for the rest of his active life in a single-minded study of the historical development of Islamic architecture in the Near East, Spain and North Africa. In 1932 the Clarendon Press published the first of his great folio volumes which were to comprise two on "Early Muslim Architecture," two on "The Muslim Architecture of Egypt" and a great "Bibliography of the Architecture, Arts and Crafts of Islam."

From 1931-1951 Dr. Creswell was Professor of Muslim Art and Archaeology at Cairo University and in 1957 was appointed Professor of Muslim Architecture at the American University in Cairo, to whom he bequeathed his library. Sir Archibald has been described as a "lonely, courageous, dedicated and often irritating eccentric, who to the last never ceased to mourn the passing of the British Empire, yet who forced the learned world, and Cairo itself, to be aware of Islamic Cairo's architectural riches."

Honors came late but in abundance: honorary doctorates from Princeton and Oxford, Commander of the British Empire in 1955, fellowship in the British Academy, the gold medal of the Royal Asiatic Society and, in 1970, knighthood.

CHRISTOPHER THORON

1930 - 1974

The death of Christopher Thoron, President of the American University in Cairo, on January 19, 1974, was a severe blow to the American community in Egypt. Mr. Thoron had served as President of the A.U.C. since 1969. For the last two years of his life he suffered from a melanoma, which he knew would be terminal. The courage and determination with which he continued to carry out his heavy responsibilities almost to the end were an inspiration to all who knew him.

Christopher Thoron was buried in the American cemetery in Old Cairo. Dean Blanning conducted the brief committal service at which he said: "It was his wish that he be buried here, in this very place; near the American University in Cairo, which he served as its sixth President; near the Cairo American College, where he was Chairman of the Board; near the Nile River, where he loved to sail; within the range of the sounds of the working life of the city; a few short steps from the place where the Holy Family found the generous hospitality he also enjoyed; and among other colleagues and friends who rest here."

NOTES FROM PRINCETON

Meeting

The Board of Governors of ARCE met on May 4, 1974 at Jones Hall, Princeton University. They took the following decisions of interest to members:

In order to help meet ARCE's current inflationary operating costs, annual individual membership dues will be increased to \$15 for members and \$10 for student members. The increase will be effective for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974. The new rate, \$15, which includes subscription to the Journal of ARCE as well as the Newsletter, is less than the cost of the Journal alone to non-members.

The Governors accepted with pleasure the report of the Journal Editor that Volume IX was ready for distribution, and Volumes X and XI will appear in the fall and winter of 1974-75.

The Board affirmed the Editor's plans to broaden the scope of the Journal to include more papers on Hellenistic, Islamic, and modern Egypt, as well as on ancient Egypt. Scholars are invited to submit papers on all phases of Egyptian civilization to Prof. Gerald Kadish, Department of History, SUNY, Binghamton, New York 13901.

The application fee for proposals for archaeological and art history projects from senior scholars will be \$20.00; for fellowship applications, \$5.00.

Henceforth there will be a registration fee of \$3.00 for the annual meeting of members. The schedule of meetings in forthcoming years will be:

1974 - November - Members, Governors - Museum of Fine Arts,
Boston

1975 - May - Governors - Princeton University

1975 - November - Members, Governors - Johns Hopkins University

1976 - May - Governors - Princeton University

1977

and

thereafter - March - Members, Governors - one meeting per year rather than two as at present, in an effort to reduce costs and equalize operations throughout the year.

The By-Laws amendment outlining the new meeting schedule will be presented to members at the 1975 annual meeting.

Publications of Interest

EGYPTOLOGY TITLES: A quarterly bibliography published by Aris & Phillips for the Wilbour Library of Egyptology, The Brooklyn Museum, and the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge, England.

The annual subscription of £1.50 covering four issues should be made payable to Egyptology Titles and sent either c/o Barry J. Kemp, Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DA, England; or c/o National-Westminster Bank, 10 Ben't Street, Cambridge CB2 3PU, England (Account No. 54522803).

Hamza-Nama, Codices Selecti, Group D - Oriental Manuscripts. Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, Auersperggasse 12, Ruf 31-1-65, POB 598, A-8011 Graz, Austria. Pre-publication offer. Complete colour facsimile edition of all the known and accessible folios from a most important manuscript of the Moghul School.

Journal of Indo-European Studies: an interdisciplinary academic quarterly. University of Southern Mississippi, Box 5224, Hattisburg, Mississippi, 39401.

Cahier de Recherches de l'Institut de Papyrologie et d'Egyptologie No. 2, "Etudes sur l'Egypte et le Soudan Anciens," 273 pages, Lille 1973. Institut de Papyrologie et d'Egyptologie, Université de Lille III, 9, rue A. Angellier, Lille, France.

The Philosophical Forum special issue on Islamic Philosophy, \$2.75. Department of Philosophy, Boston University, 232 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass. 02215.

Journal of Field Archaeology, a new publication by Boston University, 270 Bay State Road, Boston, Massachusetts, 02215, for the Association for Field Archaeology. The Journal will deal with reports on primary excavation material from all parts of the world.

Catalog The 1974-75 catalogue (reprints of basic studies) is available from Biblo & Tannen, Booksellers & Publishers, Inc., 63 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Armenian Studies Program

California State University, Fresno, announces the development of a new Interdisciplinary Program in Armenian Studies.

Although the University does not offer a bachelor's degree program in Armenian Studies, by careful selection as electives or as requirements in various majors, a student can

secure a useful background in the Armenian field. This background can be preparation for graduate work in Armenian Studies in university Near/Middle Eastern centers.

Directing the program are Charles F. Denton, Dean, School of Social Studies, and Louise Nalbandian, Professor of History, California State University, Fresno, California 93710.

Islamic Art

The Princeton University Art Museum is the setting May 20-June 30, 1974, for its first comprehensive exhibition of Islamic art. The objects on display come mostly from a group of Princeton collectors, supplemented by objects from the collections of Firestone Library and the Museum. They were gathered for Princeton's first seminar in the field by ARCE Governor Richard Ettinghausen of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, who also led the seminar.

The collection of over two hundred objects, dated from the seventh through the early twentieth centuries, includes Book Paintings, Illuminations and Calligraphy, Pottery Vessels and Implements, Ceramic Tiles, Glass, Metalwork and Jewelry, Wood and Stucco, Carpets and Textiles. Three of the objects found by Dr. George Scanlon at Fustat were lent by the American Research Center in Egypt.

Especially striking to the Museum viewer were the prayer rug and other tapestries from Uzbekistan and Caucasus, the cover pages from a Koran manuscript, an illuminated frontispiece from a Khamseh manuscript, many of the pottery and glass objects, an early twentieth century wooden shutter from Afghanistan, and a large copper basin with medallions from Egypt in the Mamluk period, fifteenth century. Most of the objects are from Iran, and other countries represented include, in addition to Egypt, Iraq, Turkey, India, Syria, Afghanistan, and Spain.

Egyptian Collection

At San Francisco State University Prof. Andreina Leanza Becker-Colonna has assembled "Ancient Egypt: An Exhibition of the Suto Egyptian Collection". Mr. Suto, following a trip around the world in 1884, gathered an important assortment of Egyptian antiquities, mostly consisting of religious and funerary equipment of predynastic and dynastic tombs.

Prof. Becker-Colonna has written a descriptive handbook for the exhibit which includes a brief history of Ancient Egypt and illustrations of many of the 330 odd artifacts. More than a dozen scholars, including ARCE President John Wilson, took part in bringing the collection before the public in its present form.

WORKS IN EGYPTOLOGY CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS

including
 Doctoral Dissertations, Field Projects,
 Studies, Exhibitions, Publications

University of California, Berkeley, Department of Near Eastern
 Studies

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Barbara S. Lesko (Bibliographer):
 Study of Women's Rights in Ancient Egypt
 Scarabs and Amulets in the Lowie Museum
 Leonard H. Lesko (Associate Professor of Egyptology):
 Introduction to The Egyptian Coffin Texts
 A Late Egyptian Dictionary
 "Amduat" papyrus in the Lowie Museum of Anthropology

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

Cathleen Keller (Acting Instructor):
 Socio-economic Analysis of the Workmen's Village
 at Deir el Medina in the 19th and 20th Dynasties.
 (dissertation for University of California, Berkeley)
 David Larkin (Acting Assistant Professor of Egyptology):
 The Reign of Ramses XI.
 (dissertation for University of Chicago)

University of California, Los Angeles, Near Eastern Center

PUBLICATIONS

John B. Callender:
 "Afro-Asiatic Cases and the Origin of Egyptian
 Verbal Constructions with Possessive Suffixes,"
 to be published by Mouton as part of the Proceedings
of the North American Conference on Semitic Linguistics,
 held at Santa Barbara, Spring 1973.
A Grammatical Sketch of Middle Egyptian; a complete
 grammar of Middle Egyptian (in transcription) destined
 primarily for linguists; ca. 150-200 pages to appear
 in the summer as part of the series Afroasiatic
Dialects (Undena Publications, Los Angeles).

Miriam Lichtheim:
Ancient Egyptian Literature II: The New Kingdom.
 (Sequel to Ancient Egyptian Literature, I. University
 of California Press, 1973).

The University of Chicago, Department of Near Eastern Languages
 and Civilizations

RECENT DISSERTATION

Janet H. Johnson: Demotic Verbs and Dialects, 1972

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

James P. Allen: Markings of the Middle Egyptian Verb
 Edward J. Brovarski: The Administration of Egypt during
 the First Intermediate Period
 David B. Larkin: The Reign of Ramesses XI
 Thomas J. Logan: Morphology and Syntax of the sdm.n.f
 in Old, Middle and Late Egyptian
 **David P. Silverman: Spoken and Written Language in
 Ancient Egypt
 Charles C. VanSiclen: The Reign of Amenhotep II
 Bruce B. Williams: The Relative Archaeology of Egypt,
 Nubia and Palestine in the
 Second Intermediate Period

New York University, Institute of Fine Arts
 (Professors Henry G. Fischer, Bernard V. Bothmer and Donald P.
 Hansen)

FIELD PROJECT

*Excavation of Mendes (temporarily suspended)

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

Robert S. Bianchi: The Draped Striding Male Figure of
 Ptolemaic Egypt
 **Richard A. Fazzini: Relief and Painting of Dynasties XXI-
 XXIV
 **Marianne Eaton Francis: Representations of Egyptian Statuary in
 Relief and Painting
 Vivian A. Hibbs: The Libation Tables from Mendes
 **James F. Romano: The Iconography of the God Bes from
 His Origins to the End of the Roman
 Period
 **Edna Russmann Stefanelli (with the Metropolitan Museum of Art):
 The Tomb of Nespekashuty and Egyptian
 Tomb Relief in the Mid-Seventh
 Century B. C.

The University of Pennsylvania: The University Museum; the Department of Oriental Studies; the Department of Ancient History

CURRENT PROJECTS

Abydos: Combined expedition of the University Museum and Yale University to Abydos. Co-directors: William Kelly Simpson (Curator of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Professor of Egyptology, Yale University) and David B. O'Connor (Associate Curator, Egyptian Section, The University Museum, Philadelphia; Associate Professor of Egyptology, Oriental Studies Department, University of Pennsylvania).

1967-1969; temporarily suspended.

Bibliography: Expedition 10.1:10-23; 11.1:27-30; 12.1:28-39. Orientalia N.S. 37:109-110; N.S. 38:261; N.S. 39:337. NL of ARCE 63:2-4.

*Akhenaten Temple Project: University Museum expedition.

Director: Donald B. Redford (Associate Professor of Egyptology, Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Toronto; Research Associate, The University Museum, Philadelphia).

1966 to present.

Bibliography: Expedition 10.1:24-32; 16.1:24-29. National Geographic Magazine 138.5:634-655. from Dartmouth (Dartmouth Alumni Magazine) 21.2:5-10. Orientalia N.S. 37:110-111; N.S. 38:264; N.S. 41:60. NL of ARCE 87:11-15. Journal of ARCE 10 (in press).

Dira Abu el-Naga, Western Thebes: University Museum expedition.

Director: Lanny D. Bell (Assistant, Egyptian Section, The University Museum, Philadelphia; Instructor in Egyptology, Oriental Studies Department, University of Pennsylvania).

1967 to present.

Bibliography: Expedition 10.2:38-47; 11.3:26-37; 15.2:17-27. Orientalia N.S. 37:112; N.S. 38:265-6; N.S. 39:340. NL of ARCE 63:4; 74:21-22; 82:7-8.

Malkata and Birket Habu: University Museum expedition.
Director: David B. O'Connor; Associate Director: Barry J. Kemp (Lecturer in Egyptology, University of Cambridge).

1970 to present.

Bibliography: Orientalia N.S. 41:267-8. NL of ARCE 88:13-18. The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration (in press).

Giza: Combined expedition of the University Museum and Yale University (in association with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts) to Giza. Director: William Kelly Simpson.

1973 to present.

Thermo-luminescence Dating: Research on the dating of selected examples of ancient Egyptian ceramics. David B. O'Connor and Mark Han (Research Chemist, Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology, University Museum, Philadelphia).

1973 to present.

Bibliography: Symposium "Technologie der altaegyptischen Keramik" (Resumee), 1973, pp. 28-29.

C14 Dating of Egyptian Material: Research into the correction of C 14 dating of ancient Egyptian material by means of a study of tree-ring dated samples. Elizabeth Ralph (Associate Director, MASCA) and Henry Michael (Professor of Geography, Temple University).

Continuing.

Bibliography: Michael, H. N. and Ralph, E. K. "Correction factors applied to Egyptian radiocarbon dates from the era before Christ" in Olsson, I. U. (ed.) Radiocarbon Variations and Absolute Chronology.

Use of Magnetometer Surveying in Egypt: Elizabeth Ralph.

1973 to present.

Bibliography: MASCA Newsletter 9.2:3-5.

Papyrological Project: Conservation, cataloguing, and study of Greek, Coptic, Hebrew, and Arabic language documents on papyrus and other materials from the collection of the Egyptian Section, The University Museum, Philadelphia. Directed by R. Kraft (Associate Professor of Religious Thought, University of Pennsylvania).

1972 to present.

Pathology of Ancient Egyptian Mummies: M. Zimmerman (Department of Pathology, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania).

1973 to present.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Monographs describing the above projects being prepared:

Abydos: co-editors, W.K. Simpson and D.B. O'Connor.
Akhenaten Temple Project: co-editors, R.W. Smith and D. B. Redford.
Dira Abu el-Naga: editor, L.D. Bell
Malkata and Birket Habu: co-editors, B. J. Kemp and D. B. O'Connor.

Studies of University Museum material in preparation:

H.G. Fischer (Wallace Curator in Egyptology, Metropolitan Museum of Art, N.Y.): The inscribed material from the University Museum excavations of C.S. Fisher (1915-1918) at Denderah.
R.A. Slater (Ph.D. candidate, University of Pennsylvania): The architectural and artefactual material from the University Museum excavations of C.S. Fisher at Denderah.
J. Weinstein (Research Associate, University Museum): Some aspects of the material from the University Museum excavations of A. Rowe (1929-1932) at Meydum.
F. James (Professor of Anthropology, University of Mississippi): A late fourteenth century B.C. Egyptian military installation at Beth Shan, excavated by A. Rowe (1921-1933); the Egyptian remains include a garrison village with religious and architectural links to Amarna and Deir el Medineh, a chapel, "migdol" and headquarters building.

Other Studies

L.D. Bell: The High Priests of Amun under Ramesses II: their monuments and their families (in preparation).

The Dispute between a Man and his Soul over the Question of Suicide (in preparation).

D. O'Connor: The political system of Egypt as reflected in archaeological remains: 2600-1570 B.C. in World Archaeology 5 (in press).

Archaeology and history in ancient Egypt; the interpretation of Egyptian history, 2600-1570 B.C. (in preparation).

Chapter on Egypt in the New Kingdom and the Late Period for the Cambridge History of Africa, Vol. 1. (ed. D. Clark) (in preparation).

D. O'Connor and B. J. Kemp: An Ancient Nile Harbour: University Museum Excavations at the Birket Habu in The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration 3 (in press).

H. Michael: The correction of C 14 dates of ancient Egyptian material by means of tree-ringdated samples (in preparation).

J. Muhly (Associate Professor of Ancient Near Eastern History, Oriental Studies Department, University of Pennsylvania): Hittite-Egyptian relations during Dynasties XVIII and XIX, with special reference to royal letters and treaties (in preparation).

J. Weinstein: A statuette of Princess Sobeknefru at Tell Gezer in The Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research (in press).

A foundation-deposit tablet from Hierakonpolis in Journal of ARCE IX:133.

The scarabs in J.D. Seger (ed.) Gezer vol. IV. The Field One Caves (in press).

A fifth dynasty reference to annealing (to appear in Journal of ARCE XI).

Egypt and Palestine in the Middle Bronze IIa period (in preparation).

The introduction of bronze into ancient Egypt (in preparation).

RECENT AND CURRENT PH.D. DISSERTATIONS

- J. Weinstein (Oriental Studies Department) Ancient Egyptian Foundation Deposits (degree awarded 1973).
- L. D. Bell (Oriental Studies Department) The Ancient Egyptian Southern Frontier (in preparation).
- R. A. Slater (Oriental Studies Department) The Architectural and Archaeological Material from the First Intermediate Period and Middle Kingdom Cemeteries at Denderah (in preparation).
- N. Skon (Ancient History Department) The relations between Greece and Egypt during the Archaic Period, with special emphasis on the Egyptian artefacts found in Greece (in preparation).
- R. Ferguson (Ancient History Department) An Analysis of the Structure and of the Socio-Economic status of Military Forces in Egypt, 1087-323 B.C. (in preparation).

CURRENT M.A. THESIS

- D. Sot (Oriental Studies Department) To be based upon projected work at Karnak.

The University of Toronto, Graduate Department of Near Eastern Studies

PUBLICATION

Ronald J. Williams, Translations of Demotic Literary Texts

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

- Sally L.D. Katary: A Study of Land and Property Holdings in the Ramesside Period
- Frank T. Miosi: Representations of the Sun Bark in Ancient Egypt
- Susan Turner: Epistolary Formulae in Theban Coptic Documents

Yale University, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Literatures

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

- William J. Fulco, S.J.: The God Resep (1971).
- Virginia Lee Davis: Syntax of the negative particles bw and bn in Late Egyptian (1971); subsequently published in Münchner Ägyptologische Studien 29.
- Kent R. Weeks: The Anatomical Knowledge of the Ancient Egyptians and the Representation of the Human Figure in Egyptian Art (1971).
- Virginia Viscusi: Seven Royal Hymns of the Late Ramesside Period [in Turin] (1973).
- Anthony Spalinger: Aspects of the Military Documents of the Ancient Egyptians (1973).

WORK IN PROGRESS

- Virginia Lee Davis: Egyptian Historical Grammar

PUBLICATIONS

William K. Simpson and David O'Connor (eds.): Publications of the Pennsylvania-Yale Archaeological Expedition to Egypt, No. 5: The Terrace of the Great God at Abydos: The Offering Chapels of Dynasties 12 and 13, by William Kelly Simpson. New Haven and Philadelphia, the Peabody Museum of Natural History of Yale University and the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, 1974. Published May 1974 and available from the Publications Dept., Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520. Price: \$20.00 plus postage and handling; available abroad only from Aris and Phillips, Warminster, England.

In preparation: same series, The Meroitic and X-Group Cemetery at Arminna West, by Kent R. Weeks.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

PUBLICATIONS

William K. Simpson (ed.), Giza Mastabas I: The Mastaba of Queen Mersyankh III: G 7530-7540 by Dows Dunham and William K. Simpson, Boston, Department of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1974. Published May, 1974, and available in North America from Department of Egyptian Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 475 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., 02115. Price: \$30.00 plus postage and handling; available abroad only from Aris and Phillips, Warminster, England.

In preparation: Giza Mastabas II (Pennsylvania-Yale Archaeological Expedition to Egypt in association with the Department of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston). Will probably include: mastaba of Khafkhufu I (G 7130-7140), mastaba of Khafkhufu II (G 7150), mastaba of Kawab (G 7110-7120), and tomb of Qar (G7101), by William K. Simpson.

Giza Mastabas III (Department of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston): The Mastabas of the Iy-mery Group, by Kent R. Weeks.

Miguel de Braganca, Egyptian Art of the Middle Kingdom in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (a picture book)

Dows Dunham, The Art of the Meroitic Period in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (a picture book)

• The Predynastic and Early Dynastic Cemetery at Zawiyet el Aryan

Rita Freed, The Predynastic Cemetery at Naga el Hai
William K. Simpson, Predynastic and Early Dynastic Egyptian Art in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (a picture book)

The Brooklyn Museum, Department of Egyptian and Classical Art
(Bernard V. Bothmer, Elizabeth T. Riefstahl, Richard A. Fazzini, Biri Fay, Patrick Cardon)

PUBLICATIONS

1974: T.G.H. James, Corpus of Hieroglyphic Inscriptions in the Brooklyn Museum, I
Jean-Claude Goyon, Confirmation du pouvoir royal au nouvel an, plate volume

The Brooklyn Museum, Brief Guide to the Department of Egyptian and Classical Art

(jointly with FERE, Brussels) Edna R. Stefanelli, The Representation of the King in the XXVth Dynasty
(jointly with the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University) Mendes I-II, edited by Emma Swan Hall and B. V. Bothmer

Reprints: (John D. Cooney and Elizabeth Riefstahl) Late Egyptian and Coptic Art (1943)

Richard A. Fazzini, Art from the Age of Akhenaten (1973)
Cyril Aldred, Akhenaten and Nefertiti (1973)

1975: Miscellanea Wilbouriana, 2
Geoffrey T. Martin, Egyptian Scarabs, Cylinders, and Other Seals in The Brooklyn Museum
Richard A. Fazzini, The Best of Egyptian Art from Berkeley and Brooklyn
Winifred Needler, The Predynastic and Archaic Antiquities From Egypt in Brooklyn

EXHIBITIONS

1975: Art Museums of San Francisco, The Best of Egyptian Art from Berkeley and Brooklyn
1976: The Brooklyn Museum, The Bastis Collection of Ancient Art - Egyptian Near Eastern, Greek and Roman
1977: The Brooklyn Museum, Ancient Arts of the Upper Nile - Treasures from Nubia and the Sudan

FIELD PROJECTS, CURRENT

Survey of Smithsonian-Funded Field Expeditions in Egypt
*(with Herman De Meulenaere) Publication of a Manuscript of the late Georges Legrain, Sculpture of the Third Intermediate Period and of Dynasties XXV-XXVI from the Karnak Cachette (Cat. Gen. des Ant. Eg. du Musee du Caire)

*Installation of the Luxor Museum of Egyptian Art

FIELD PROJECTS, PLANNED

Excavation of the Mut Precinct at Karnak (private financing projected)
*Feasibility Study of the Clearance of the Tomb of Ramesses II
*(with New York University) Resumption of the Excavation of Mendes

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Department of Egyptian Art

WORKS IN PROGRESS:

Metropolitan Museum of Art Expedition Excavations:

Dieter Arnold: Temple of Mentuhotep Nebhepetra
Janine Bourriau: North Pyramid Cemetery at Lisht
Virginia Burton: Two Tombs of Senmut

Brandeis University, Department of Mediterranean Studies

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Louis V. Zabkar:

Apedemak, Lion-god of Meroe, A Study of
Egyptian-Meroitic Syncretism. (in press)

"Semna South Project" (conducted by Prof. Zabkar,
assisted by four graduate students in Egyptology
and Meroitic Studies: Janice Yellin, Susan Doll,
Eugene Welch, recently joined by Dennis Bryson).
Publication scheduled for 1976.

DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

Ellen Dailey Bedell: Criminal Law in the Egyptian
Ramesside Period
Nicholas Cafarelli: The Myth of the Divine Birth in
the Egyptian Temples of the
Greco-Roman Period
Susan Doll: Meroitic Funerary Practices and
Beliefs
Joseph Kickasola: Sahidic Coptic Sentence Patterns
with the Negative Particle (N)
...AN: A Morphological and
Syntactic Description
T. Updegraff: A History of the Blemmyes
Janice Yellin: The Significance of Meroitic
Religious Iconography

Ms. Yellin and Ms. Doll will continue their
dissertation research in 1974-75 at the Sorbonne,
Paris, and Mr. Updegraff at the University of
Tübingen, Germany.

Claremont Graduate School, The Institute for Antiquity and
Christianity

(James M. Robinson, Director; James Brashler, Assistant
Director. Dr. Robinson is permanent secretary of the
International Committee for the Nag Hammadi Codices of
the Arab Republic of Egypt and UNESCO.)

WORKS IN PROGRESS

*Editing the Nag Hammadi Codices. James M. Robinson.
The Facsimile Edition of the Nag Hammadi Codices.

PUBLICATIONS

James M. Robinson

Ed. The Facsimile Editions of the Nag Hammadi Codices in
eleven volumes (1972-), Leyden: E. J. Brill.
Vol. IV, April 1974.

Co-ed. Nag Hammadi Studies, monograph series, E.J. Brill.
3 of 11 volumes have appeared.

Ed. The Coptic Gnostic Library. An edition of the Nag
Hammadi texts with English translation, introductions,
notes and indices. (Vol. I of eleven volumes, June
1974.) Translator, "The Three Steles of Seth."

"Early Christian Manuscripts from the Sands of the Nile."
The UNESCO COURIER, XXIV (May 1971) 4-10.

The Facsimile Edition of the Nag Hammadi Codices: Intro-
duction. Leyden: E. J. Brill, 1972. Reprinted as
Occasional Paper Number 4 of the Institute for
Antiquity and Christianity, 1972.

"Preface." The Facsimile Edition of the Nag Hammadi
Codices: Codex VI. Leyden: E.J. Brill, 1972. Pp.
vii, ix, xi. Arabic translation by Victor Girgis.

"The International Committee for the Nag Hammadi Codices:
A Progress Report." New Testament Studies XVIII (1972)
236-242.

"Preface." The Facsimile Edition of the Nag Hammadi
Codices: Codex VII. Leyden: E.J. Brill, 1972.
Pp. vii, ix, xi, xiii. Arabic translation by
Victor Girgis.

James A. Brashler

Co-volume editor of one volume in the Coptic Gnostic
Library, to appear in 1975.

Translator, Plato fragment from Nag Hammadi Codex VI.
Introduction, "The Apocalypse of Peter," Codex VII.

University of Lethbridge, Department of History

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Dieter Mueller:

An investigation of Egyptian expeditionary records
(Wadi Hammamat, Sinai, Hatnub, etc.)

A translation of Greek and Egyptian historical
inscriptions of the Ptolemaic Period

A new translation of the Tripartite Tractate in
Nag Hammadi Codex I (part of the Coptic Gnostic
Project carried out by the Institute for Antiquity
and Christianity in Claremont, California; Director
James M. Robinson).

McGill University, Department of Anthropology

WORK IN PROGRESS

Bruce G. Trigger:

Nubia Under the Pharaohs. Glyn Daniel: Ancient
Peoples and Places Series. (to appear)

Other Works in Preparation

Richard A. Parker, Jean Leclant and Jean-Claude Goyon,
The Edifice of Taharqa by the Sacred Lake of Karnak.
Brown Egyptological Studies. (to appear late 1974)

Elizabeth Thomas, The Royal Necropolis of Thebes, second
edition with photographs.
Miss Thomas will appreciate criticism, references, and
unpublished material: 308 Edgerstoune, Princeton, N. J.
08540.

*Sponsored by the American Research Center in Egypt, funded by
the Smithsonian Institution.

**Part or all of research in Egypt for dissertation sponsored by
ARCE, funded by Smithsonian.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The American Research Center in Egypt
is seeking

NEW MEMBERS

If colleagues and friends join ARCE this
summer they will receive during their
first membership year, July 1, 1974 -
June 30, 1975:

The Newsletter

Volume X AND Volume XI
of
The Journal of ARCE

Current brochure describing the ARCE program

Membership dues \$15
Students \$10

Mail to:
The American Research Center in Egypt
20 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION IN THE EGYPTIAN
SAHARA: THE 1974 SEASON

by Fred Wendorf, Romuald Schild, Vance Haynes, Rushdi Said,
Achilles Gautier and Michal Kobusiewicz

The depths of the Egyptian Sahara are some of the least known areas in the world. Only the general geographic features have been mapped and the basic geology has been only outlined. Except for occasional brief visits by early explorers prior to World War II, and for limited military activity during that war, it is a region in which both the archaeology and Quaternary geology are virtually unknown.

The Combined Prehistoric Expedition, a multi-national effort jointly sponsored by Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, the Institute for the History of Material Culture, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, and the Geological Survey of Egypt, began a systematic exploration of the Western Desert in 1972. The Expedition worked first at Dakhla, and then in the area between Dakhla and Bir Sahara, a small uninhabited oasis located about 350 km. west of Abu Simbel. Then, in 1973, the Expedition worked around Bir Sahara and surveyed the adjacent basin at Bir Torfawi. The third season, just completed, was during the months of February and March, 1974, and was focused on the geology and archaeology of Bir Torfawi. Research was also conducted at a series of playas and associated prehistoric settlements in the vicinity of Gebel Nabta, a prominent landmark some 120 km west of Abu Simbel. Financial support was provided by all of the sponsoring institutions, and by grants from the National Science Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution. In addition to the authors listed above, participants in the 1974 project included archaeologists Thomas M. Ryan, Herbert Mosca, Michael Wendorf, and geologists Mustaffa Tawakol, Mohammed Said Abdel Ghani, El-Said Abbas Zaghloal and Refat Osman.

Summary of Previous Results

In 1972 several truncated fossil springs were excavated at Dakhla in the vicinity of the village of Mut, about 100 km. west of Kharga Oasis. The springs contained extremely rich Late Acheulean artifacts, including over a thousand hand axes. No fauna or living floors of this occupation were discovered. The artifacts were concentrated in the lower remaining sections of the truncated conduits.

Also during that season, in an area almost due south of Mut, about midway between Dakhla and the depressions of Bir Sahara and Bir Torfawi, two sites associated with small sand-pan basins were investigated. One of these was a small Typical Mousterian occupation; the other was an interesting, rich Terminal Paleolithic (Epipaleolithic) settlement associated with possible traces of architecture and containing numerous grinding stones indicating a stress on exploitation of unknown grain, but presumably wild.

The season at Bir Sahara proved to be of exceptional interest. Here the oldest noted occupation was of an Upper Acheulean age associated with fossil springs which appeared on a vast plateau made up of Quaternary aeolian sands capped by crusts of carbonates. Final Acheulean artifacts occurred at a spring vent which contained numerous artifacts and some fauna. The spring was at a slightly lower elevation than that of the surrounding plateau, possibly suggesting a period of deflation separating the Upper and Final Acheulean occupation.

A major period of basin deflation followed the Final Acheulean during which the basin of Bir Sahara was excavated and partially filled with sand dunes. In the uppermost part of these dunes the oldest Mousterian settlements were discovered. This was followed by at least four successive levels of Mousterian occupation all of which were found imbedded in the marginal lacustrine deposits of a lake which overlaid the dune. All of these Mousterian settlements fall within the Denticulate variety of this technocomplex. Remains of associated molluscan and vertebrate fauna witness to the existence of an extensive freshwater lake with rich plant growth. Among the megafauna were hippopotamus, Pleistocene camel, a large Bos and an Equus. Radiocarbon dates on shells indicate that the age of this lake is greater than 45,000 years.

A period of desert-like climatic conditions following the Mousterian lake is suggested by truncation and sand dune formation which overlie the older series of lacustrine sediments. This is followed by another series of lacustrine silts which is preserved only in places. The molluscan shells from the uppermost part of the silts of this second lake also attested to a radiocarbon age of greater than 45,000 years. The ages of both lakes are beyond the reach of the dating laboratory capabilities.

Research at Bir Torfawi

Late in the 1973 season a large series of Aterian sites was found imbedded in extensive lacustrine sediments in the Bir Torfawi basin. Numerous remains of megafauna also occurred in

these lacustrine sediments, and the total complex was too large to be studied adequately during the remainder of that season. As a consequence we determined to make these sites the focus of the following year.

During 1974 extensive trenching and subsequent geological work in the area permitted the construction of a sequence of events at Bir Torfawi. Unfortunately, this sequence does not include the Mousterian lake which was so prominent at the Bir Sahara basin. In Bir Torfawi the oldest sediment recorded within the basin is a sand dune field more than 7 m. thick. This dune contains in its uppermost part traces of human occupation in the form of extremely worn stone artifacts. Subsequent to the formation of the dunes numerous small lakes and interdunal ponds formed in the topographic lows within these dunes. These ponds produced a series of lacustrine sediments in the form of beach features, silts and evaporites, all of them containing freshwater molluscs, and an extensive megafauna. In addition, some of them yielded fish, turtle and bird bones, while Aterian artifacts occurred throughout the lacustrine sequence.

The lowest lacustrine sediment is a silty sand, dark brown in color, and more strongly developed in lower portions of the basin. This sediment contains numerous fish bones, some of which seem to be large catfish, plates from turtle carapace, ostrich egg shell fragments, isolated bones of large mammals and a few birds. The recovered molluscan fauna is impoverished in both specimens and species, clearly indicating marshy conditions prevailing at this early stage of the lake's history. Some Aterian remains were recovered from this layer; however, the settlement from which they were derived was not uncovered. It was likely buried under nearly two meters of subsequent lacustrine sediments.

The next unit is a thick light gray carbonaceous silt loaded with freshwater snails of which the most frequent was Melanoides tuberculata, and several pulmonates, including Bulinus sp., Biomphalaria sp., Gyrinus sp., Lymnea sp., and a small species which is possibly a hydrobia. This molluscan assemblage indicates a rich biotope of a fresh water shallow lake. Laterally, to the north, the light gray silt unit grades up into laminated sandy silts or silty sands of a beach. Here the molluscan assemblage is comparable to that recovered from the gray silt; however, in addition it contains a land snail.

The beach yielded numerous Aterian artifacts, partially redeposited. No settlement was found directly associated with the beach. To the south the light gray silt grades into cavernous evaporates of a slowly rising floor of the lake. The edge of the former basin, marked by the cemented evaporates and silts, forms a prominent landscape feature. The silts and evaporates are

surrounded by lower areas containing numerous Aterian artifacts in a lag position. These lower areas were once topographic highs of less resistance to the deflation dune sand which surrounded the lake in the form of sandy beaches.

The light gray silt unit contains throughout its depth extremely numerous remains of carcasses of large vertebrates, seemingly killed and butchered by Aterian man in the shallow waters of the lake. The most numerous remains are those of Hippopotamus amphibius, the extinct Pleistocene camel (Camelus tomasi), Gazella dorcas (or a morphologically related form), a somewhat larger bovid, a large bovidian equid (zebra or ass), and possibly a carnivore. The remains are usually limited to metapodials, jaws, vertebrae, and ribs. Other long bones are extremely rare.

The carcasses are surrounded by low density clusters of Aterian artifacts of a peculiar composition. The tool/debitage ratio is extremely high, sometimes reaching almost fifty per cent of all recovered artifacts. Almost all of the tools are broken and consist mainly of denticulates, accompanied by much less frequent sidescrapers, rare pedonculates, and biface foliates. Cores occur sporadically, while Levallois core preparation flakes are never numerous. This peculiar artifact assemblage, together with the bones, seemingly records a kill area which was frequented by Aterian hunters over an extended period of time.

Near the southeast margin of the lake an entirely different large concentration of artifacts was excavated from within the upper part of the light gray silt unit. Here the denticulates are rare, while Mousterian points, converging side-scrapers and Levallois debitage are highly predominant. The cores were prepared at the spot, as indicated by the high frequency of Levallois core preparation flakes. Animal bones are rare, and occur in small isolated fragments. The whole tool assemblage can be classified as an Aterian Typical Mousterian of Levallois facies character. This cluster covered an oval area of around 100 sq. m. and possibly represents a short-lived camp or special task area clearly distinct from the kills although contemporary with them.

The light gray silt unit is in turn overlain by a thin unit of loose olive yellow silts, laminated in places, and laterally passing into sandy silts and sands of a beach. These silts contain freshwater molluscan fauna with Melanoides tuberculata as the most numerous form and rare animal bones among which was a fossil young camel, as well as sporadic Aterian artifacts in the central part of the lake. At the northeast edge of the lake a dense series of deflated Aterian concentrations occur on the pre-lake dune surface, partially imbedded in the beach sands

associated with the olive-yellow silts. One of these Aterian concentrations was collected and scatter-patterned. Here the assemblage is denticulate dominated and also contains sidescrapers, pedonculates, as well as biface foliates. It is associated with abundant highly Levallois oriented debitage, including a large number of core preparation flakes.

Almost all of the material used in the manufacture of the Aterian artifacts is quartzitic sandstone from the Nubia Formation available at several outcrops some 15 to 20 km. to the east. A few tools and cores are made of quartz, undoubtedly collected from basement outcrops, the nearest of which is the El Tawila mass some 50 km. to the east. Rare artifacts are made of silica glass which is known to occur to the north of the Gilf el Kebir, more than 300 km. to the northwest.

While the direct correlation of lithostratigraphic units at Bir Torfawi and Bir Sahara is not possible, the simplest interpretation would suggest that the Aterian Lake at Bir Torfawi is the equivalent of the upper lake at Bir Sahara. If correct, the Aterian Lake is more than 45,000 years old. This correlation will be tested when the results of the radiocarbon dating of the Bir Torfawi sediments are available.

Such an age for the Aterian, together with the total characteristic of the lithic assemblage highly implies that the Aterian from the Bir Torfawi area is a Mousterian technocomplex with only a few typological peculiarities, which are usually regarded as signs of more evolved technological capabilities. These are mostly the finely executed bifacial foliates.

Research at Gebel Nabta

In this area a special effort was made to define and map geomorphic features and Quaternary sediments. Landforms of the area can be generally subdivided into five types: 1) small mountains or Gebels; 2) broken areas of differentially eroded bedrock; 3) stoney deserts or hamadas; 4) deflated playas; and 5) sand dunes and sand sheets. The hamadas occur between the bedrock outcrops and the lower parts of the basins and are surfaces of low to intermediate slopes that are covered by superficial deposits of various mixtures of sand and rock fragments. They are further subdivided on the basis of the origin as follows: 1) alluvial; 2) slope wash; and 3) lag. The alluvial hamadas occur at the base of higher masses of bedrock and are low to intermediate slopes covered by poorly sorted angular rock debris

derived from outcrops at the heads of the slopes and intermixed with reworked sand. On these alluvial hamadas there are numerous shallow washes and wadis, separated by stone-covered interfluvies bearing weak to very strong soils, indicating significant differences in relative age. The alluvial hamada deposits are derived from the uplands by alluvial processes and undoubtedly indicate mudflow deposits, but no fresh evidence of discharge was seen in the region.

Below the alluvial hamadas and extending directly from the base of low outcrops of bedrock are the slopewash hamadas forming low gradient slopes composed of windblown sand intermixed with coarser grained alluvium and/or alluvium descended from higher ground by slope washing. Weak to very strong soil deposits were observed. In some places the slopewash hamadas are transitional to alluvial hamadas.

The lag hamadas consist of relatively flat to low-rounded surfaces formed by an accumulation of pebbles over either windblown sand or underlying rock. Soil development is again weak to very strong and in the northwestern edge of the mapped area a lag hamada of caliche nodules from the underlying soil has associated with it wind faceted Acheulean and Middle Paleolithic artifacts.

The playas in the area can be subdivided into three main types: the armored playas, sand-filled basins, and clay-filled basins. The armored playas are basins which contain what appear to be lacustrine mudstones with nodules of drusy quartz and chalcedony that, through deflation, have become concentrated on the surface, thus forming an armor or lag deposit which has protected the underlying mudstone from further deflation. Some reservations exist as to the origin of these deposits. It is possible that the deposition of the mudstones may not have been under the playa conditions.

A sand-filled playa occurs 3 km. west of Berget el-Shab. It is a small basin slightly less than one sq. km. in catchment area and containing remnants of Pleistocene deposits composed of silty sand displaying numerous casts of plant roots, suggesting deposition of aeolian sand in a vegetated wet depressional marsh. Recovered from the surface of this playa were freshly exposed bones of African warthog (Phacochoerus sp.) and a very large rodent-like animal. These remains suggest that the playa may be older than the clay playa at Nabta, to be discussed later. Phacochoerus not only is not present in the Nabta playa, but it is not found even around the fringes of the desert today, an environment indicated by the elements of the fauna from Nabta playa.

Seemingly the youngest playa deposits are these at a shallow basin 10 km. southeast of Gebel Nabta. The Nabta playa consists of a brown expanding clay with shrinkage cracks producing a polygonal pattern one meter or so in diameter. The basin floor in which the clay is exposed covers an area of approximately 20 sq. km. It is estimated that the catchment area was at least six times that of the exposed clay floor.

The clays of the Nabta playa overlie dune sand and dune hammocks with at least 3 m. of relief. The dunes occur as islands or margins around the playa. The maximal height of the playa sediments is marked by remnants of playa clay at the top of some dunes, indicating that the lake water once inundated the upper portions of sand dunes. The clays are brown in color, heavy, and display pronounced slickensides. Their original thickness is reduced by extensive deflation; however, in some pits the thickness slightly exceeds 1.5 m.

The exposed dunes around the margin of the playa and the islands within the playa are covered by very extensive mantles of stone artifacts, burned stones, occasional potsherds, deflated bones, and other debris of human activity. There appear to be at least two major horizons represented. One, microlithic, of Terminal Paleolithic age, and the other Neolithic with occasional celts, bifacial arrowheads, and pottery.

Accumulated stratigraphic evidence shows that a microlithic industry underlies the playa clays and is associated with the beginning of the expanding playa surface. At Locality 6 the industry is imbedded in the uppermost part of the dune, showing thin streaks of sandy playa silts. The dune here is cemented. The iron manganese which stains the sand also mottles the bones, ostrich egg shells, and associated chipped stone artifacts. The slightly reworked uppermost part of the dune also contains a monospecific molluscan association of well-developed pulmonates with some specimens of a small land snail species. This assemblage is probably indicative of shallow ephemeral water pools on the playa fringe before its definite expansion over the site.

Of the unusually extensive Terminal Paleolithic settlements only one small area (Locality 6) slightly more than a hundred sq. m. was scatter-patterned and excavated. The excavations disclosed several shallow basin-like hearths, some of which were stone-lined, and more than a meter in diameter. Beside the hearths there were three bell-shaped pits, slightly over 50 cm. deep, containing abundant chipped stone artifacts, animal bones, and charcoal in their laminated fill. One of these yielded a large oval shallow basin grinding stone deposited on the floor before the pit was filled. Three handstones were recovered from the same pit. The

area also contained other cylindric pits, one of which was entirely filled with playa clays, suggesting that the pit was somehow protected from prior filling before the playa covered the settlement.

The artifact assemblage is characterized by numerous microlithic double-backed perforators, delicate perforators on shortened bladelets, elongated triangles with small short sides, retouched and notched bladelets, burins, and a few other types. The debitage is predominantly of blade and bladelet type and executed in Eocene chert, clearly imported from the Eocene Plateau to the north. The assemblage has not yet been studied, therefore its typological and technological characteristics are very preliminary. Numerous ostrich egg fragments, unfinished and finished beads also occur. Worked bone was represented by a fragment of a bone point and by a two-holed end piece for a string of beads known from several Terminal Paleolithic sites in Northern Africa, including DIW-51 in Sudanese Nubia (Schild et al, 1968).

The faunal remains form a very characteristic assemblage including a small gazella (Gazella dorcus), two species of birds, a medium-sized carnivore, and numerous bones of hare (Lepus capensis) suggesting selective exploitation of hare and generally very dry conditions. There are also numerous bones of rodents and large insectivores which may post-date the settlement, but precede the playa cover.

The apparent predominance of hare and gazella point to a more arid and less hospitable environment in Epipaleolithic time at the Gebel Nabta area than during the Aterian occupation at Bir Torfawi. Today Gazella dorcus and probably hare are still found in the Western Desert. It is very likely that only a slight climatic change would suffice to account for the fact that the Terminal Paleolithic man at Gebel Nabta found a regular supply of both gazella and hare in the nearest vicinity.

Because of the unusual lithostratigraphic conditions, primarily the almost immediate sealing by the clays, these Terminal Paleolithic settlements provide a series of unique features previously unknown from this part of the African continent. A cursory examination of other occupation areas around the playa indicates that slightly different Terminal Paleolithic complexes may be present in the vicinity. It is not known whether these differences have chronological significance and/or reflect different activities. Further and much more extensive excavations at this important series of settlements are planned for next season.

The stratigraphic position of the Neolithic occupation was not established; however, some of the artifacts occurred on the surface of the already eroded playa clays, indicating at least an entirely different lithostratigraphic context for the two periods of occupation.

It is interesting to note that the Terminal Paleolithic site (E72-5) in the area between Dakhla and Bir Sahara, excavated in 1972, was also associated with shallow basin sediments, at least partially water-laid, and similarly contained numerous grinding stones. The two sites also share many typological features, well intrenched within the morphological limits of the North African Terminal Paleolithic. It is necessary to stress that the Terminal Paleolithic communities in the Egyptian Sahara undoubtedly made intensive use of ground grain of either wild or domesticated origin. The filled bell-shaped pits offer new opportunities for the recovery of botanical remains of the exploited grains.

The development of playa obviously signals a significant climatic change which permitted Paleolithic man to make use of the desert in this area for the first time since the Aterian. The extensive reconnaissance in the Egyptian Sahara has failed to produce any evidence of occupation between these two long-separated intervals. It is evident that the lakes at the Bir Sahara - Bir Torfawi area were the result of a quite different rain pattern and were predominantly fed by far-away rains on the Gilf el Kebir. There may well have been local rains since remains of the Middle Paleolithic technocomplex are widespread in the area; however, there are no traces of Terminal Paleolithic or later lakes in the depressions. The settlements associated with the playas and pans occur in places where local rainfall over a wide catchment area would be concentrated.

This new paleoclimatic data from the heart of the Egyptian Sahara has significant implications for the correlation of major Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene climatic events in the Northern hemisphere. The simple pluvial vs. glacial correlation does not seem to be supported by the recovered data. It is clear that the potentials, both geological and archaeological, of the Egyptian Sahara make this region one of the most promising areas of long-range studies.

LATE EGYPTIAN FEATURES IN MIDDLE KINGDOM NON-LITERARY INSCRIPTIONS

by David P. Silverman

The "expedition" which consisted of my wife Melanie and me began in Cairo in late September, 1973. After a short period of adjustment which included time for finding housing, familiarizing ourselves with the city, and making the necessary contacts, we were ready to begin our work in the Cairo Museum -- locating,

recording, and photographing unpublished papyri and stelae of the Middle Kingdom. Unfortunately, at about that time, the Museum was officially closed due to the October War. This development meant that work on our project was essentially curtailed.

To make the most of our time in Egypt, we began doing some field work by going out to the sites of Giza and Saqqara and examining and recording the dialogues inscribed on the scenes of daily life in the tombs of the Old Kingdom in the hope that we might find some early examples of later grammatical elements. When permission was granted to travel outside Cairo, we spent several days in Upper Egypt checking similar types of inscriptions in tombs ranging from the late Old Kingdom to the early New Kingdom. Our work in Thebes was greatly facilitated due to the kindness and assistance of Dr. Ramadan Saad. It was he too who was primarily responsible for the success of our second trip to Luxor, when we were able to complete checking the remaining 38 tombs from our original list of 58. Inspector Daly on the West bank was also especially helpful.

Through the kindness of Dr. Henry Riad, Chief Curator of the Cairo Museum, I was given permission to work in the Museum toward the end of December, while it was still officially closed. Dr. Abdel Kader Selim suggested that, since access to the papyri would be difficult considering the situation at that time, I should begin working on the stelae of the Middle Kingdom. That project became the major work of the season, contrary to my original expectations. After spending several months locating and recording pertinent data concerning these stelae, we began to photograph the 140 pieces. These stelae, which are not included in Lange-Schaefer's Grab-und Denkstein des mittleren Reichs are represented either by temporary numbers or by entries in the Journal. If it were not for the tireless efforts of Mme. Mahassen Moussa, the curator in charge of the majority of these stelae, we could not have hoped to complete such a large task in the short time remaining. Dr. Abdel Kader Selim, Dr. Dia Abu Ghazi, and Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Mehssen were also instrumental in our success, as they helped us secure the objects to be photographed. We expect, in the coming months, to locate the published sources for these stelae in the various Egyptological journals and then to compile a list including all the data we have collected. We have been fortunate also in receiving from M. J. J. Clère of Paris a list of 50 stelae in the Cairo Museum which he had located and recorded in 1948. His generosity in supplying us with his earlier work made our task much less difficult. All of these stelae provide a good basis for our study of the colloquial language, as we have already found, in preliminary examinations, several features of Late Egyptian grammar. We also hope to be able to study at a later date the iconography of the stelae.

It should be pointed out that locating the desired objects in the Museum, once having found them either in the room files or the Journal, was much facilitated owing to the efficient numbering system which is used by the Museum. From the location citations in the Journal and file cards, it was only a matter of minutes before we found the stelae which we wished to photograph.

A field trip to Aswan in late February was quite rewarding, and we were able to record and photograph for the purposes of our research most of the unpublished inscriptions in the tombs of the Nobles. We then included this information with the rest of the material we had amassed. This collection of all types of inscriptions, some autobiographical, some colloquial and some religious, forms part of the basic core of material from which we shall study the colloquial language of ancient Egypt.

Our project this year has not, unfortunately, included any work on the hieratic papyri of the Middle Kingdom in the Cairo Museum, but we do hope to work on these inscriptions in the future.

Our thanks also go to Dr. George Hughes, the Principal Investigator of our project without whose sponsorship we would not have been able to begin our work. We are also grateful for the advice, aid, and confidence which were supplied by Dr. Labib Habachi.

NOTES ON ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

ARCE

Vice President of the ARCE, Prof. Morroe Berger of Princeton, accompanied by his son Kenneth, visited Cairo for a week in February.

Prof. Bernard Bothmer of the Brooklyn Museum, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Cardon, were in Egypt from December 28 to January 31 to continue work on the publication of Georges Legrain's manuscript on late Egyptian sculpture from Karnak in the Egyptian Museum. Prof. Bothmer was also accompanied by Ms. Ambur Hiken, who was preparing a photo-reportage of ARCE and other Smithsonian-funded projects, and by Ms. Sylvia Hochfield, who was charged with preparing the accompanying manuscript.

Prof. Donald Redford from Toronto was in Egypt from January 14 to February 3 working with the Akhenaten Temple Project, of which he is the Director.

Ms. Marianne Eaton Francis of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, arrived on February 6 to begin her work on Representation of Statuary in Ancient Egyptian Relief and Painting.

Prof. Donald P. Hansen of New York University and Prof. Edward L. Ochenschlager of Brooklyn College, accompanied by Mr. Richard Fazzini of the Brooklyn Museum, were in Egypt from February 18 - 26 to assess the likelihood of classical sites in Memphis and Alexandria.

Dr. David King, Director of the Survey of Arabic Manuscripts in Egypt, visited the Yemen for ten days in March, where he delivered a lecture in Arabic on early Arab astronomers.

The Center arranged appointments for Dr. Robert Higgins, Director of the Oceanography Program of the Smithsonian, and Dr. Ernani Menez, Director of the Marine Sorting Center in Tunisia, to call on their counterparts in the Egyptian Government during their visit to Egypt from January 25 - 29.

Mr. Jack Schrier, ARCE Fellow, won for the third time the Jasper Y. Brinton Cup, presented annually to the winner of the tennis tournament for the American Community in Egypt.

Dr. Mohammed Alwan, ARCE Fellow for 1972-73, lectured in Arabic to 300 fourth-year students of the Department of Arabic Studies at Cairo University on February 17. His subject was "The Life and Work of Ahmed Faris Ash-Shidyaq."

During the first quarter of 1974, nine members of the Board of Governors of the ARCE visited Egypt, including: Prof. Aziz Atiya of the University of Utah, Prof. Donald P. Hansen of the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University, Prof. Muhsin Mahdi of Harvard University, Prof. Morroe Berger of Princeton University, Prof. Froelich Rainey of the University Museum of Pennsylvania, Prof. William Kelly Simpson of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Mr. John J. Slocum of the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. John A. Wilson of the University of Chicago and Dean R. Bayly Winder of New York University.

Department of Antiquities

The museums of Egypt, closed since the October War, were reopened to the public on January 21. The only exception was the Islamic Museum, which remains closed pending the completion of electrical rewiring.

Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, President of the Organization of Egyptian Antiquities, visited Kuwait from January 2 - 10, and France, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait from March 29 - April 17.

The Tutankhamen Exhibit was reported to have had an unprecedented success during the three months when it was in the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, where it was seen by 500,000 persons. The exhibit is scheduled to move from Moscow to Leningrad and then to Kiev.

Other

In a brief but impressive ceremony the American flag was raised on March 1 over the American Embassy to denote the formal resumption in diplomatic relations between the United States and Egypt after seven years. Speakers at the ceremony included United States Ambassador Hermann Eilts, Spanish Ambassador Manuel Alabart, U. S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

A conference, sponsored by the Geological Survey of Egypt to commemorate the centenary of Gerhard Rohlfs' scientific expedition to the Western Desert, was held in Cairo from January 15 - 21. Dr. Henry Faul and his wife, Dr. Carol Faul, both of the University of Pennsylvania, represented the Smithsonian at the conference.

Ambassador (retired) Wymberley Coerr, Director of the Office of International and Environmental Programs of the Smithsonian Institution, accompanied by Mrs. Coerr, visited Egypt from March 28 - April 7. Mr. and Mrs. Coerr traveled to Aswan, where they inspected the work on the Philae Temples; to Luxor, where they stayed at Chicago House and visited Smithsonian-funded projects; and they spent several days in Cairo calling on appropriate officials and discussing projects at the Center.

THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

If hotel space in Cairo went begging during and immediately following the October War, it was already becoming a rare commodity by mid-December. By January there was not a hotel room available anywhere unless reservations had been made at least two weeks in advance. Largely responsible for filling the hotels were tourists, businessmen, newspaper correspondents, and those who dropped in at the Center.

During the last week in December a group from the Brooklyn Museum including Prof. Bernard Bothmer, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Cardon, Ms. Sylvia Hochfield and Ms. Ambur Hiken arrived to begin a month-long project. Our first visitors during January were a group from the Mission Française de Saqqareh, including Mss. Catherine Berger, Andran Sakousse and Isabelle Rein, followed by a group from the British Exploration Society including Mss. Anne Millard, Kay Pukavance and Janine Bourriau. Dr. William Adams and Mr. Roger C. Allen, both from the University of Kentucky, were on their way to southern Egypt to join the Kasr Brim expedition. Prof. William Kelly Simpson of Yale University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Mr. John J. Slocum of the Smithsonian, both members of the ARCE Board of Governors, called at the Center while in Egypt for a meeting of the AUC Trustees. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Faul of the University of Pennsylvania represented the Smithsonian at a conference called by the Geological Survey of Egypt from January 15-21. Mr. William A. Rugh and Mr. John W. Stewart, both with the U. S. Information Agency in Washington, passed through Cairo on a swing through the Middle East. Prof. Donald B. Redford, Director of the Akhenaten Temple Project, accompanied by Ms. Janet Fletcher Stendel, both from Toronto, spent several weeks in Cairo. The Mmes. Ruth Mayrowetz, Ruth Brodie and Gertrude Silverman visited David and Melanie Silverman, while Ms. Mary Jane Cicarello visited her brother Mark at Chicago House. Dr. John Ray of the University of Birmingham, currently with the Egypt Exploration Society Expedition; Dr. Jean Le Clant of the Mission Archeologique de Saqqareh; Mr. Lanny Bell, acting as a guide to a group under the sponsorship of the University Museum; and Mr. Barry J. Kemp of Cambridge University, Co-Director of the Malkata Expedition, all checked in at the Center. Mr. Ahmed El Taher, Inspector General of the Department of Antiquities; and Dr. Mounir Megaly, Professor of Egyptology at Cairo University, called. The Center arranged appointments for Dr. Robert Higgins of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Ernani Menez, Director of the Marine Sorting Center in Tunisia, to meet with Egyptian oceanographers. Dr. Aziz Atiya, member of the ARCE Board, accompanied by his wife, stopped in en route home from India. Others who called at the Center during January included: Ms. E. Gradosielska of Toronto, Ms. M. F. Saloojee of Johannesburg, Father Donald L. Magnetti of Woodstock College, Mr. W. L. Ochsenwald of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Mason Smith of the AUC., Mr. Alain Bianquis of the French Institute, Mr. Jim Hoagland of the Washington Post stationed in Beirut, Dr. Wilson B. Bishai of Harvard, Dr. and Mrs. F. Debono of Cairo, and Mr. A. P. Holcomb of Lockheed Aviation.

Dr. Fred Wendorf of Southern Methodist University arrived in Cairo in early February to prepare for his expedition in the Western Desert, accompanied by Mr. Thomas M. Ryan,

Herbert P. Moser, Michael Wendorf and others. Mr. Victor Russillo and Mr. William H. Metcalf, Jr., both in Egypt on a project for the Department of State, paid a courtesy visit to the Center. ARCE Board member Prof. Donald P. Hansen of N.Y.U., Prof. Edward L. Ochsenschlager of Brooklyn College and Mr. Richard Fazzini of the Brooklyn Museum, spent several days in Egypt examining possibilities for future concessions. Prof. Froelich Rainey, Director of the University Museum, accompanied by his wife, spent several days in Cairo and took the Luxor-Aswan Nile cruise. Dr. James Harris, Dr. Paul Ponitz and Dr. William Russell, all of the University of Michigan, were on their way to Upper Egypt in connection with their survey of the teeth of Nubian School children. Mr. Robert Waldrum and Mr. Joe Liebsack of Special Services International moved into their newly acquired offices adjacent to the Center's offices. The Center arranged access to the Alexandria Museum for Mr. Robert L. Gordon and Ms. Caroline Houser of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Other visitors to the Center in February included: Mrs. David Barry Joachim of Cleveland; Father Denis Como of Alexandria; Dr. George F. Hourani of the State University of New York at Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. John Livingood, old friends of the Center from Chicago; and Ms. Nawal el Missiri of the AUC.

Our first visitors in March were Mrs. Marguerite Haeny of the Swiss Institute accompanied by two Egyptologists from Basle. Dr. Yahya Khachab and Father Georges Anawati, Honorary Members of the ARCE, dropped in to discuss their plans for their forthcoming trip to the U. S. Mrs. Martha Bell, joining her husband for the University Museum expedition to Dira Abu el-Naga, was accompanied on her visit to the Center by Dr. Herman te Velde of the University of Groningen in Holland and Mrs. Howard Lacey of Upper Canada College, Toronto. A group of three students from St. Antony's, Oxford, headed by Ms. Elizabeth Monroe, were in Cairo for a few days. Ambassador Wymberley Coerr, Director of International and Environmental Programs at the Smithsonian, and Mrs. Coerr spent ten days in Egypt visiting Smithsonian-sponsored projects in Cairo, Aswan and Luxor. Two students from the Institute for Medieval Studies in Rome were referred by the Embassy to the Center for appropriate assistance. Other visitors to the Center during March included: Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Noon of Saudi Arabia; Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Elms of Sussex, England; Mr. James B. Mayfield of the University of Utah; Mr. Stephen L. Loyd, with the Peace Corps in Tunisia; Ms. Elizabeth Leyland of London; Ms. Camille Griffith of Chicago; Prof. Thomas Naff of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Labib Ayad of NAMRU-3; and Ms. Linda Bacon and Mr. Philip Pritchard, both of the AUC.

Original
1840
1841
1842